

name of *Lucilia* form a subgenus
of *Gnaphalium* or a distinct genus I
am rather inclined for seeing them all
under *Gnaphalium* although generally
the more glabrous brownish smooth
and inflorescence tend to a white rather
than a coriaceous as in the *repositum*
but

G. (Eugnaphalium) uliginosum palustre
indicum etc come very near in aspect
to *G. (Gnaphalium) purpureum*

G. (Onalotheca) repens which
cannot be kept as a genus has the
wooliness and habit of some *Gnaphalium*
with the pappus of *Eugnaphalium*
and I find the caryopsis in some specimens
glabrous in others almost as hairy as
in *Lucilia*

Pray give me your opinion as
to these matters.

Your ever sincerely
George Donnan

Jan 4 1877

My dear Gray

I wrote a few words supplement-
ing to my last to ask your opinion
about *Gnaphalium*. You are aware
of Weddell's character of the pappus
which I find a better and more constant
one than I did when I worked at H.
Austral. - where I made a great mistake
in attributing the pappus with serrate
setae to *G. indicum* - a mistake owing
to *G. purpureum* & *G. indicum* being
so much mixed in Herb. Hooker.
Antennaria restricted to the sect *Cotyles*
becomes thus well distinguished from
A. margaritana which I think must
go into *Anaphali* - but I think *Leontopodium*
must be kept up as being rather
so regular & decisive as *Antennaria*
and with a very different habit - now
there are two forms that as far as I can

see are only distinguished from
Cateuaria by their habit one if you
set or eye, besides the other is

Olyandra Desf (with which Hymenopholis
Gardn which I had put in a wrong place
in my last letter is identical) ~~is~~ ^{is}
which appears to be strictly Drävis, in
our specimens one of them authentically
named by Desf. Do you think we
can make genera of them by habit
or should not they rather be sections
and should we include *L. antipodium*
or not.

Then as to *Guaphalium* Weddell's
character neatly divides it into two
1. *Guaphalium* with the free separate
deciduous papery setae has various
natural groups of which the three
principal ones may be represented
1 by your *G. polycephalum* with nearly
allied ones from I. America Africa &
Asia 2 by *G. laevandulifolium* ^{CHR} and
others from America 3 by *G. fuliginosum*
salustiae *indianum* etc. *G. luteoalbum*
connecting 1 and 3

and 2. *Gamochaeta* Wedd. includes
Euchiton Can. with the papery connectives
at the base in a ring and falling off
either entire or with several of the
setae more or less retaining their connection
but here we have all the following
without scarcely even sections characters
to distinguish them

Gamochaeta with small capitula
and glabrous or papillous achenia

Euchiton with the same capitula
and achenes but more glomerate with
involucrate ~~setae~~

Dichra with long capitula and glabrous
or papillon achenia

Lucilia ^(Can) with long capitula and
with yellow achenes

The small Weddellian *Luciliae* with
almost sessile with broader solitary
capitula and with yellow achenes

Merope with broader ^{the same habit you} capitula but
more spreading involucres and glabrous
or papillon achenes.

You have examined many of these
do you find any good characters to
separate *Lucilia* from *Gamochaeta*?
and if not should the whole under the